

### **Listing of the Claims**

The following listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1-21. (Previously canceled).

22. (Currently amended) An implant for treating rectocele ~~and/or prolapsus of the vaginal fornix~~, the implant (i) itself being thin and flexible, and (ii) comprising a support body from which there extend at least: two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than 45°; and two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal plane, wherein the implant body presents, in its upper region, at least two orifices for receiving posterior stabilizers of a separate, optional anterior prosthesis that are adapted to be passed through the uterosacral ligaments.

23-35. (Previously canceled).

36. (Currently amended) A method of treating rectocele in a woman, comprising:
- using an implant for treating rectocele ~~and/or prolapsus of the vaginal fornix~~, the implant presenting a structure that is thin and flexible, and comprising a support body from which there extend at least:
- two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than  $45^{\circ}$ ; and
  - two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal plane; and
- placing the implant in the body of the patient to be treated by placing:
- the upper suspension stabilizers through the gluteal region;
  - the lower suspension stabilizers through the pubo-rectal region; and
  - the support body in the uterosacral region.

37. (Currently amended) A method of treating rectocele in a woman, comprising:
- using an implant for treating rectocele ~~and/or prolapsus of the vaginal fornix~~, the implant presenting a structure that is thin and flexible, and comprising a support body from which there extend at least:
- two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than  $45^{\circ}$ ; and
  - two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal plane; and
- placing the implant in the body of the patient to be treated by placing:
- the upper suspension stabilizers through the sacrosciatic region;
  - the lower suspension stabilizers through the pubo-rectal region; and
  - the support body in the uterosacral region.

38. (Currently amended) A method of treating rectocele in a woman, comprising:  
using an implant for treating rectocele ~~and/or prolapsus of the vaginal fornix~~, the implant  
presenting a structure that is thin and flexible, and comprising a support body  
from which there extend at least:
- two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a  
sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an  
angle greater than 45°;
  - ~~two middle suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal  
plane between the upper and lower stabilizers; and~~
  - two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal  
plane, wherein the free ends of the upper suspension stabilizers and  
of the lower suspension stabilizers are directed downwards; and
  - two middle suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal  
plane between the upper suspension stabilizers and the lower  
suspension stabilizers; and
- placing the implant in the body of the patient to be treated by placing:
- the upper suspension stabilizers through the sacrosciatic region;
  - the middle suspension stabilizers through the pubo-rectal region;
  - the lower suspension stabilizers through the perineal region; and
  - the support body in the rectovaginal septum.

39. (Currently amended) A method of treatment according to claim 38, wherein ~~the~~ an upper  
portion of the implant is supported by the posterior stabilizers of an anterior prosthesis.

40. (Canceled).

41. (Currently amended) An implant for treating rectocele ~~and/or prolapsus of the vaginal fornix~~, the implant (i) itself being thin and flexible, and (ii) comprising a support body from which there extend at least: two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than 45°; and two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal plane, constructed from a suitable biocompatible material selected from the group consisting of (i) woven polypropylene fibers, (ii) woven polyester fibers, (iii) knitted polypropylene fibers, and (iv) knitted polyester fibers.

42. (Currently amended) An implant for treating rectocele ~~and/or prolapsus of the vaginal fornix~~, the implant (i) itself being thin and flexible, and (ii) comprising a support body from which there extend at least: two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than 45°; and two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal plane, said implant further characterized as being substantially flat and hammock-like.

43. (New) A rectocele implant, comprising:  
a support body configured to be placed in a uterosacral region of a patient;  
two upper suspension stabilizers extending from said support body; and  
two lower suspension stabilizers extending from said support body.

44. (New) The rectocele implant of claim 43, further comprising at least two orifices in said support body, for receiving stabilizers of a separate anterior prosthesis.